Numb. 335

The Daily Gazetteer.

Friday, July 23. 1736. N°. 335.

An Extract from the History of the Princes of the Netherlands. *By* Francis Van Mieris, *lately printed at the* Hague.

CLEMENT VII. who during his Pontificate was discover'd to be a Natural Son of *Julian de Medices*, was an implacable Enemy of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. But at last, being obliged to it by *Hugo Moncada* and the *Colonneſe*, he agreed to a Truce with him for four Months. This Truce he preſently broke, deprived Cardinal *Colonna* of his Dignity, and treated his Family very ill, who thereupon detected his ſpurious Birth, and the indirect Methods that were uſed to raiſe him to the Papal Chair.

CLEMENT, who by this Means was reduced to great Diſtreſs, felt an Acceſſion of Grief from the Reſentment of the Emperor *Charles*, who baniſh'd the Papal Authority out of *Spain*. *By which Example* (ſays the famous Monſieur *de Thou*) *the Emperor taught Poſterity, that the Papal Authority was not of abſolute Neceſſity to the Subſiſtence of the Church.* Upon this, the War was renewed, and the Emperor's Fleet, conſiſting of Forty Sail, under the Command of *Lannoy*, arrived from *Carthagena* in *Italy*; which reduced the Pope to the utmoſt Deſpair; the more, becauſe the King of *France*, from whom he expected Succours, was more inclined to his Pleaſures than to War. On the other Side, the Arrival of *George Van Fronsberg*, famous eſpecially for the Battle of *Pavia*, fired the Courage of the Emperor's Generals. He penetrated into *Italy* with an Army of Forty or Fifty thouſand Men, and upon his Arrival near *Borgoforte*, *John de Medices*, a brave General, ſtood ready to diſpute his farther Paſſage; but it ended much to the Diſadvantage of the Pope and the *Venetians*, whoſe Troops *Medices* commanded; for he was ſo wounded in the Battle by a Cannon Ball, that he died ſoon after, under the Age of Thirty Years.

FRONSBERG carried his Reſentments againſt the Pope to ſuch a Height, that he always wore a Rope of Gold and Silver Twiſt about his Body, giving out that it was deſign'd to treat his Holineſs in the ſame reſpectful Manner as the *Turkiſh* Sultans were uſed to do their Brothers, to prevent the Effuſion of illuſtrious Blood. But this is contradicted by ſome. Be it as it will, *Fronsberg* being favour'd by the Duke of *Ferrara*, puſh'd on with his Army without Oppoſition to join with the Duke of *Bourbon*. The Conjunction was no ſooner made than the *Germans*, not being ſatisfied with the Promiſe of the Plunder of *Rome* inſtead of their Pay, rais'd ſuch a Mutiny, that *Fronsberg* was obliged to reſign his Command to *Conrake Beumelberg*, and retire to *Germany*.

In the mean time, his Troops being join'd with thoſe of the Duke of *Bourbon*, and approaching the Frontiers of *Tuſcany*, the Pope's Ague was renewed, but receiv'd ſome Abatement from a Truce which was concluded for eight Months.

The Truce was no ſooner concluded, than the Places taken on either Side were evacuated, the Pope's Fleet was countermanded, and his Army disbanded. But this Truce, being concluded without the Emperor's Order, and without the Knowledge of his Lieutenant General the Duke of *Bourbon*, was of no force to oblige him to obſerve it, any more than his Soldiers, who march'd on with their General at their Head, ſurmounted all Difficulties in hopes of Plunder, and having made a Winter Campaign without either Money or Proviſions, forced a Paſſage through ſeveral Countries, took Cities and Forts with an Ardor that was extraordinary, and on the 5th of *May* appeared before the Walls of *Rome*.

The Duke of *Bourbon* was no ſooner come within Sight of *Rome*, than he ſent a Trumpeter to deſire a free Paſſage to *Naples*. But tho' the Pope trembled at his Approach, and found that all Endeavours to raiſe Money and obtain Aſſiſtance from the Citizens were in vain, his Propoſal was abſolutely rejected, and the Defence of the Walls committed to *Renzo de Ceri*. *Renzo* having increaſed his Gariſon with a few undiſciplined Troops, was ſo vain as to flatter himſelf that he ſhould eaſily baffle all Attacks of the Enemy. He therefore put a Stop to the Flight of the Merchants and others of the moſt wealthy Inhabitants, as likewiſe to the breaking down of the Bridge over the *Tyber*. The Duke of *Bourbon* being thus diſappointed, attempted to make himſelf Maſter of the City by Scalade; but to his own Deſtruction. For having planted a Ladder againſt the Wall with his own Hand, as he was mounting and encouraging his Men to do the like, a Shot took him in the Groyn and he fell into the Ditch, and was ſcarce carried off by his Soldiers before he expired, at the Age of Thirty-eight Years.

PHILIBERT of *Chalons* Prince of *Orange*, who ſucceeded to the Command, puſh'd on the Storm with freſh Vigour; and the Soldiers breathing Revenge for the Death of their General, fought ſo deſperately, that in the Space of two Hours, they made themſelves Maſters of the Walls without the Help of Cannon. The Enemies who defended them were ſo cloſely followed, that the Aſſailants enter'd with them pell-mell into the City over *Sixtus*'s Bridge. The Imperial City of *Rome* being thus ſubdued by the Arms of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, his Adherents conceiv'd no ſmall Hopes of ſeeing the Dominion of the *German* Emperors re-eſtabliſh'd on the Banks of the *Tiber*.

His Holineſs in the mean time, in a great Fright, ſhut himſelf up, together with 13 Cardinals and ſome others of the Clergy, in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*. The Citizens, being without a Head, without Courage and Diſcipline, became a Prey to hungary, ravenous Soldiers, who knew no Difference of Perſons or Places, but treated Friends and Foes in the ſame inſolent Manner. The Houſes of the Citizens, the Palaces of the Nobility, the Monaſtries and the Churches were plunder'd of their richeſt Ornaments; Sanctuaries were violated; the Cardinals, Biſhops, and the reſt of the Clergy, were taken Priſoners; ſome of them in their Eccleſiaſtical Habits were mounted upon Aſſes, and led in deriſion through the City of *Rome*; others were carried, as it were in Proceſſion, and beaten and tortured to oblige them to diſcover their hidden Treaſures. Every Corner of *Rome* was filled with Outcries and Lamentations, eſpecially thoſe of the Nuns and Citizens Daughters, who were every where forced away to ſatiate the Luſt of the Conquerors. The Plunder in Gold is ſaid to have been a prodigious Treaſure, beſides the Silver, Jewels and other Goods. But the Ranſom of the Priſoners amounted to a greater Sum.

* The Prince of *Orange* block'd up the Pope in the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, and reduced him to the utmoſt Deſpair. His Proviſions were ſpent, and the Peſtilence, which at that Time made dreadful Havock at *Rome*, ſpread itſelf into the Caſtle; inſomuch that his Holineſs ſeeing no hope of Relief, was conſtrained to enter into a Treaty, and conclude it with the Prince of *Orange* and the Emperor's other Generals, on the following Terms. The Pope obliged himſelf to ſurrender the Caſtle, with all that was in it, to the Imperial Generals within the Space of ſix Months, to pay 400,000 Duckats in Hand, and to give ſufficient Security for the Payment of the Remainder. On condition that the Emperor's Army ſhould evacuate *Rome*, and not attack any other Places in the Eccleſiaſtical Territories, the Pope obliged himſelf to deliver up the following Cities and Caſtles to his Imperial Majeſty's Generals, beſides the Places they were already poſſeſſed of, *viz. Oſtia*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Parma*, *Placenza* and *Modena*. On the ſigning of this, every Man was to be at Liberty either to ſtay or depart out of *Rome*, excepting only the Pope and the 13 Cardinals who were with him. Accordingly a Detachment of *Spaniards* and *Germans* was ſent to the Caſtle of *St. Angelo*, to ſerve his Holineſs as a Guard. But the other Part of the Contract concerning the Delivery of the Cities and Caſtles, was not ſo punctually executed on the Side of his Holineſs.

At laſt, when after many Diſputes, it was agreed to ſet the Pope at Liberty, his diſtruſtful Temper put him upon making his Eſcape in the Night, diſguiſed as a Merchant.

* *See alſo* Acta Regia, *p.* 379, 380. *Edition in Folio.*

Edinburgh, July 15. Laſt Saturday Night the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras came from the Highlands, to his Seat in Fife. His Lordſhip continues much indiſpoſed.

We ſee here the Informations given in to the High Court of Juſticiary, in the Criminal Proceſs againſt Captain Porteous, whoſe Trial is to be reſumed Tomorrow. The Charge againſt the Pannel is, The Murdering, Slaughtering, Maiming, and Wounding divers of his Majeſty's Subjects, by firing with his own Hand, and cauſing and ordering a Band of armed Men under his Command, to fire upon a Multitude of innocent People lawfully aſſembled, without juſt Cauſe or Provocation, contrary not only to the Laws of God and Nature, the Laws of this and all other well governed Realms, but alſo contrary to the expreſs Duty of his Office, he being one of the Commanders of the City Guard, who were appointed to preſerve the Peace of the City, and to protect the Inhabitants thereof from all Violence.

Among the Defences offered for the Pannel, are theſe, That he was ordered to attend the Execution of Andrew Wilſon with the greateſt Part of the City Guard, and to ſupport the Executioner in the Diſcharge of his Office; and the Magiſtrates apprehending a violent Attempt to reſcue the ſaid Wilſon, he had Directions given him to repel Force by Force; That, to make theſe Directions effectual, Powder and Ball were delivered out of the Town's Magazine, to the Guard, the Morning of the Execution, with Directions to load their Pieces; That the Pannel, with the Town Guard, accordingly attended the Execution; That when the Offender was hung up on the Gibbet, the Magiſtrates retired from the Scaffold, and repaired to a Houſe over-againſt it in the Graſs-market; That after the Offender had hung for ſome Time, the Multitude became unruly, and began to fling Stones of great Size, and with great Violence; That ſome of the Guard were thereby hurt, one had his Shoulder Blade broke, others were bruiſed, and the Timber of the Drum was beat to Pieces; That the Inſolence of the Mob growing ſtill greater, and they preſſing from all Sides upon the Guard, the Pannel, who apprehended they might have intended to carry off the Criminal, who, by this Time, was cut down, in order to attempt the recovering him to Life, found it neceſſary for him to keep off the Multitude by Threats and Menaces; That to this End he preſented his Piece, firſt to one Quarter, and then to another, calling to the People to ſtand off, and threatening, that if they did not, he would fire; That nevertheleſs he neither fired himſelf, nor gave any Orders to fire; but, on the contrary, when ſome of the Guard, provoked by the Hurts they received, had, without his Orders or Authority, preſumed to fire, whoſe Example was follow'd by ſeveral others, he did all he could to prevent that Miſchief, by commanding them to deſiſt, and actually did beat down the Muzzle of one of the Men's Pieces, who was preſenting it in order to fire; That finding he could not be obeyed, he marched, with thoſe that followed him, up the Weſt Bow, where they, provoked, by what he did not know, faced about, and fired towards the Graſs-market; That his firſt Notice thereof was by hearing it, which made him turn about, in order to ſtop it; that at this Place he neither fired, nor gave Orders to fire; That he marched as many of his Men as he could gather together, back to the City Guard Room, where he prevented the Men's cleaning their Pieces, that the Guilty, who fired, might be diſtinguiſhed from the Innocent, who did not fire; That his own Piece had not, at that Time, been at all fired; That conſcious of his own Innocence, he preſented himſelf before the Magiſtrates, whereas nothing was eaſier for him than to have made his Eſcape, and that in their Preſence the Firelock that was in his own Hand was preſented, and appeared not to have been at all fired: And that therefore the Libel, as libelled, could not be true.

That the delivering Powder and Ball to the City Guard, and the Direction to the Pannel, to ſupport the Execution of the Sentence againſt Wilſon, and, in caſe of a violent Reſcue, to repel Force by Force, amounted to a flat Order from the Magiſtrates to fire when it became neceſſary; and that the violent Aſſault by the Mob with Stones, in order, as the Pannel believed, to carry off the Offender, in hopes of recovering him to Life, made it neceſſary to repel Force by Force; which ought to be ſuſtained as a total Defence againſt the Indictment, at leaſt as Circumſtances fit to mitigate the Puniſhment, and reſtrain it from the *pœna ordinaria*, ſince the Pannel being *verſans in licito*, and engaged in th

the Discharge of a lawful Piece of Duty, if any Excess was committed by him, it ought not to be attended with Capital Punishment, but ought to be corrected *extra ordinem*, according to the Degree of the Excess.

To these it was answered, That tho' it were true, that the Magistrates, upon just Apprehension of a violent Rescue of the Criminal, had ordered Powder and Ball to be distributed to the Guard, had directed the Pannel, and Bystanders, to support the Execution, and prevent a violent Rescue, and had even told him, in case of Necessity, he was to repel Force by Force, it will not in the least follow, that these Orders could, in any Degree, justify him, except in case of Necessity, and an Attempt made towards a violent Rescue; That no Order from any Civil Magistrate whatever, could justify so horrid a Barbarity; and that tho' the Magistrates had ordered him on the Spot to fire upon innocent People, it could not in the least acquit him, since he was not at all bound to obey such illegal Orders; That the Pannel does not pretend he had any Orders to fire, except in the Case of a violent Attempt to rescue; and had that happened, the reading the Proclamation would have made it justifiable; That it is not even denied by the Pannel, that the Execution was over before the Firing; That the Trust reposed in him, and the Duty expected from him, was ceased; he was no longer an Officer employed to that End for which the Fire-arms were loaded, and his Actions came then to be estimated of, by the same Rules that would have made them lawful or unlawful upon every ordinary Occasion; That tho' the flinging of Dirt and Stones at the Executioner, might perhaps justify a cholerick Person for drubbing any of the Actors for their Wantonness, yet it could not justify the slaughtering of them, far less could the Impertinence of a few Boys, or other idle People, excuse the firing sharp Shot upon an innocent Multitude; That 'tis far from being the Interest of the Crown or the Publick that an innocent Man should suffer, but 'tis greatly the Interest of both that a fair and strict Enquiry be made where the Guilt lies, when a Massacre so cruel and dangerous happens, that the Guilty may be made an Example of, to restrain others to commit the like in Time coming, &c. That therefore the Pannel must stand or fall, upon his being, or not being guilty of the Facts charged upon him in the Indictment.

Upwards of 100 Witnesses are summoned to the Pannel's Exculpation. His Trial comes on To-Morrow.

There has been a terrible Squable at Dunbar between the King's Officers and a Parcel of Smuglers, the Particulars whereof we must leave to our next.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the Degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. George Dowdeswell, of Clare-hall in the University of Cambridge; and the most Noble the Duke of Douglas has been pleased to appoint him one of his Chaplains.

Last Monday the Royal Company of Archers shot for the Silver Arrow on the Links of Bruntsfield; and the same was won by Mr. Robert Biggar, Vintner.

To-Morrow his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh is expected at his fine Palace of Dalkeith.

LONDON.

On Sunday last was interred with decent funeral Pomp, in the Parish Church of Upper Hardres near Canterbury, the usual Burial-place of the ancient Family of the Hardres's, the Corpse of Sir William Hardres, Bart. who died on Thursday the 8th of this Inst. of the Gout in his Stomach, aged 50 Years.

He has left Issue by his Lady, Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Alexander Thomas, of Lamberhurst, Esq; in this County, one Son, now Sir William Hardres, Bart. in the 19th Year of his Age, and one Daughter, Elizabeth, about 20.

Last Sunday Night the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells lay very dangerously ill at Wells near Bristol.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, who has been very ill for some time, is now in a fair Way of Recovery, at Chelsea.

On Monday last William Cassel of Croydon in the County of Surry, Esq; was married to Miss Bould, Daughter of —— Bould of Sheen in the said County, Esq;

Yesterday Mr. Serjeant Bayns lay very dangerously ill at his House in Great Russel-street.

The same Morning died at his House at Chincys in the County of Bucks, John Cuttall, Esq; said to have died worth 4000 l. per Annum, which he has left to his only Daughter, about 14 Years old.

This Morning the Corpse of the Lady Reynolds, Wife of the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, will be carried out of Town, in great funeral Pomp, to be interred in the Vault amongst her Ancestors, at St. Edmundsbury in the County of Suffolk.

Yesterday Money was sent from the Pay Office in Broad-street. to Sheerness, to pay off the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Salisbury and Pearl.

This Day 31 Days Subsistance will be issued from the Pay Office at the Horse Guards at Whitehall, to his Majesty's Forces in Great Britain, from the 25th of July, to the 24th of August, 1736, inclusive.

On Tuesday last Capt. Faulkener, Commander of one of his Majesty's Ships of War newly arrived from Lisbon, waited on her Majesty at Kensington, and met with a most gracious Reception.

The Right Hon. the Lord Vere Beauclerk, one of the Commissioners of the Navy, is dangerously ill at Windsor.

The Oratory Subjects on Sunday next, in the Morning, will be, the Rock flowing, and God's visiting the Sins of the Fathers on the Children; yet each bearing their own Sins: The Oration on the Cabbalistick Doctrine of the Angel of Great Britain, the Place of his Residence, and the Criticism of that Article. —— In the Evening, God hardening Pharaoh's Heart: And an Oration in Honour to the Name and Allies of FANE, and Memory of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Westmoreland, lately deceased; Nevile, Mildmay, Hume, Gerrard, Bence, Paul, Dashwood, Beaumont, Stringer; —— and the Motto, *Ne Vile fano*. Then a publick Disputation, 'Whether Non-existence be preferable to Misery?" The Gentleman's proper University, or London's compleat Museum, is carried on, in the Musæum of the Oratory, every Morning at Eleven, or Hours agreed: The Terms and Method to be known there, by the express Desire, and great Encouragement of several Gentlemen.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 5-8ths to 3-4ths. India 173 1-half. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 113 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto, 113 1-4th. Three per Cent. 105 1-half. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal-Assurance 108 3-4ths. London-Assurance 14 5-8ths to 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 61. 19 s. to 71. 1 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 13 s. to 14 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 16 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 10 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Prem. English Copper 21. 3 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half to 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115 1 half.

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